shanbhogs with directions that the duplicate obtained by using carbon papers should be given to the ryots leaving the original in the book. The details to be noted are page of *Khirdi*, Book No., Serial No., etc.

(3) Mr. Krishnappa, Yedatore Taluk.

(3) Instances having come to notice in which the genuineness of the receipt given by the village officers has been denied when the question as to the payment arises, a seal may be supplied to each village official to seal the receipt, or counterfoil receipt books supplied to them.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

SUBJECT No. 114.

Patels and Unions.

Mr. Hutchvire Gowda, Gubbi Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Patels should be *ex-officio* members of Unions and should be considered public servants in the discharge of their duties connected with the Union. In a recent case in the Gubbi Taluk a patel who was obstructed when he asked some of the villagers to attend to the sanitation of the village was not regarded as a public servant.

Reply of Government.—A patel who is competent is elected. He cannot be made an *ex-officio* member. The patel can enforce sanitary rules. The record of the particular case will be sent for and examined.

SUBJECT No. 115.

Cash remuneration of *totis* and *talaris*.

(1) to (4) Messrs. Seshadri Iyengar, Tumkur Municipality; Hutchvire Gowda, Gubbi Taluk; Subbarayappa, Turuvekere Sub-Taluk; Agara Subrayappa, Bangalore Tk; B. Naraharaiya, Nelamangala Taluk; Karebhama Narasimha Setti, Closepet Sub-Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—(1) *Totis* and *talaris* perform only Government work. They are not properly remunerated. In some instances no *inam* lands are attached to these offices while in others such *inam* lands lie uncultivated. They have to depend mainly on the *aya* which the ryots are expected to give them. The ryots find it difficult to give the grain according to the rules, and the difficulty felt is the greater when their own lands remain uncultivated. In the Madras Presidency these servants are paid by Government and a small cess is levied from the ryots. A similar system may with advantage be introduced into the Mysore State. By this arrangement the service will be improved, and the ryots will gain a distinct advantage. A cess of half anna or one anna in the rupee may be collected. The subject was discussed last year and it awaits decision.

(2) A cash remuneration of not less than Rs. 4 per mensem may be given to the village *totis* and *talaris* in lieu of *inam* lands and *miras* which yield nothing during bad seasons.

(3) The ryots holding dry lands feel it hard to pay the *miras* at the prescribed rate of three seers per acre to each of the *totis* and *talaris*, as in seasons of scarcity they do not get a proper yield from their lands. A reduction of the rate from three to two seers per acre will remove the hardship which is clearly seen in the case of people

owning lands to the extent of two to three hundred acres purely for pasture.

(4) The present rule allowing a *miras* of three seers of ragi per acre to *totis* and *talaris* not only fetches them a remuneration larger than the *potgi* of shanbhogs and patels who hold no separate *inams*, but operates as a hardship on the poor ryots. The old rule of one seer per acre and one bundle of grass may be brought into force.

(5) Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk.

(5) As there are no definite orders regarding the grant of *miras* to *totis* and *talaris*, some definite order may be passed.

(6) Messrs. M. Venkatachar, Hole-Narasipur Taluk, C Vaman Rao, and N. Subba Rao, Nagar Taluk.

(6) As there are no *talaris* in many villages one may be appointed for each village or at least one for each *firka*. *Totis* also may be employed for each village. Some villages have sufficient *inam* lands assigned to these servants, others hardly enough, while some have none at all. As much difficulty is felt in procuring the services of these servants for Government duties, arrangements may be made to give them *miras* or cash remuneration.

Mr. C. Seshadri Iyengar.—It is desirable to have an uniform practice in these matters. The present rules are neither favourable to the land-owners nor to the village servants. Many of them receive their *miras* when the paddy is harvested and claim it again. It is also very difficult to estimate the quantity of the produce. The entries in the *pahani* are not accurate. It is therefore necessary to levy a special cess. These village servants will then get their remuneration at fixed rates, while the land-holders will be free from all kinds of oppressive enquiries and vexation. If the Government get a fixed amount, it will also be possible to appoint a sufficient number of such servants in each village, as, when the village is large, a single *toti* or *talari* is not enough. For calculating the cess either the extent of the land or the *kandayam* paid may be taken as the basis, but the rate should vary according as the land is dry, wet, or garden. If extent is taken as the basis, gardens should be assessed at a higher rate than wet lands and wet lands at a higher rate than dry lands. If assessment is taken as the basis an inverse order should be followed. The rates to be adopted may roughly be two annas, three annas and four annas, respectively, per acre on dry, wet and garden lands if the rate is to be an acreage rate, or one anna, half anna and quarter anna per rupee of dry, wet, or garden assessment, as the case may be.

Mr. Dasappa.—These village servants are better off than shanbhogs and patels. As soon as they apply to the Amildar for help to recover the *miras*, process is issued and

even respectable persons are subjected to annoyance. In the village of Panjavara, Channarayapatna *hobli*, Devanhalli Taluk, the extent of cultivated lands is 682 acres and 19 guntas and the assessment is Rs. 1,870-12-0. The *totis* and *talaris* have 24 acres and 5 *guntas* of *inam* lands for which they pay a yearly jodi of Rs. 12-4-0. The full survey valuation of the *inam* lands is Rs. 89-8-0. They make a profit of nearly Rs. 270 from these *inam* lands and the amount payable as *miras* to them comes up to more than Rs. 300. If anything the *miras* should be reduced.

Mr. Krishnamurti Rao.—The duties to be done by these village servants are not of much use to the ryot. They should therefore be paid by Government and a fresh tax or cess should not be levied. The extra cost, if any, should be borne by Government.

Mr. Hutchvire Gowda.—These village servants have to be paid in kind. Prices have risen greatly and what they now receive is worth three or four times what they were formerly receiving. The rates may well be reduced. A limit should be fixed as to the maximum amount payable by any one person. To make it vary with the produce introduces an uncertain element, which is extremely prejudicial to the ryots as well as to the village servants. It is impossible for the patel to exercise any control over them under the present system.

Mr. Malali Venkataramaiya.—Different rates are levied in different localities from time immemorial and there is much harmony between the ryots and the village servants. A change of system will interfere with this harmony and local usages should therefore be respected.

Mr. Gangaiya.—The working of the existing system, though open to some objections on theoretical grounds, has been found to be satisfactory. It is undesirable to introduce any changes.

Mr. Annaiya Pandit.—The question is one which concerns the remuneration of a class of village servants not represented in the Assembly and is one entirely for the consideration of Government.

Mr. Seshadri Iyengar.—Having discussed the matter with some of the members, he found that the opinion against the levy of any cess was strong. The *miras* was properly to be paid by the persons who actually cultivated the land; and by the levy of the cess, there is an impression that it would be the land-owners that would become responsible for it entirely. There is no difficulty for these village servants to get something from the ryots if they go when the crops are harvested. A separate process

establishment is temporarily established for the service of processes. If Government decide to levy a cess, it will not be more than half of what is now collected according to the present rates.

Reply of Government.—The subject is important and is under the consideration of the Revenue Commissioner and the Superintendent of Revenue Survey. When their opinion is received, due consideration will be given to the representations now made.

SUBJECT No. 116.

Exempting *totis*, *talaris*, etc., from contributions towards the maintenance of restored tanks.

Mr. Parameswaraiya, Mandya Tk.

Summary of discussion.—*Totis*, *talaris* and *nirgantis* may be exempted from contributing labour towards the maintenance of restored tanks as they have to call the ryots together to do the work and assist them in other ways.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered in connection with the Tank *Panchayet* Bill.

SUBJECT No. 117.

Travelling allowances to taluk officials.

Mr. Venkoba Rao, Hole-Narsipur Municipality.

Summary of discussion.—As in the Madras Presidency travelling allowances may be granted to taluk officials while on duty out of taluk head-quarters.

Mr. Lakshminaranappa.—It would merely add to the expenditure of the State.

Reply of Government.—Noted.

SUBJECT No. 118.

Providing office quarters, etc., for shekdars.

Messrs. M. Venkataramaiya, Chowdaiya and C. Venkataramaiya, Channarayapatna Taluk.

Withdrawn as orders have already been issued in the matter in G. P. No. R. 8532-40—Agri. 332-08-2, dated the 15th April 1909.

SUBJECT No. 119.

(*a*) Form of correspondence between village officers and shekdars, etc.

(*b*) Form of correspondence between taluk and village officials.

(*a*) Mr. V. Raghavachar, Mysore Taluk.

(*b*) Mr. C. Subba Rao, Hunsur Tk.

Summary of discussion.—(*a*) It is prayed that correspondence between village officers and shekdars, police dafadars and jamadars may be in the form of a *yadi*. If this is done, the village officers will be able to maintain their prestige.

(*b*) In former times, village officials were addressed by the taluk authorities more politely. The memos used to begin with the word '*Srimatu.*' Considering the responsible position they hold, the old form of correspondence may be revived.

Reply of Government.—Noted for consideration.

SUBJECT No. 120.

Monthly payment of *potgi* to shanbhogs.

Mr. B. Kesavaiya, Chikmagalur Taluk.

Summary of discussion.—Formerly there was only one shanbhog for every *magani* consisting of a number of villages. Now the number of shanbhogs has increased and the extent of their circles reduced. The present shanbhog is often poor and mainly depends on the *potgi* alone. As this is paid to him annually, he spends it soon and is afterwards tempted to make use of the collections he makes. To obviate this evil, the *potgi* may be paid every month.

Reply of Government.—Will be considered.